

**XXIV.—On a Collection of Stag-Beetles
(Fam. Lucanidae) from Sarawak.** By
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G. TRICUSPIS.

The type of *G. tricuspis*, a most rare and interesting species was described from Solok (Sumatra); to my knowledge this species is now recorded also from Borneo for the first time (S. M. J., No. 10, p. 302).

G. borneensis nov. spec. (Fig. 5).

♂ ignotus.

♀ *Gnaph. velutino* consimilis. Supra fuscus, subferrugineo velutinus, haud nitidus; subtus brunneus, omnes partes punctatissimæ et puncta omnia seta singula lutea ornata. Capite densissime punctato; margine antico recto, angulis anticis valde rotundatis; inter oculos longitudinaliter depresso, in medio tubculo transverso instructo. Cantho postice rectangulariter truncato ut in *Gn. velutino* ♀. Clypeo porrecto, rotundato ac punctato. Mandibulis capite brevioribus, punctatis, nitidis, supra canaliculatis. Mento semicirculariter rotundato, valde rugoso (in *Gn. velutino* angulis rotundatis, sparsim punctato). Prothorace transverso, capite latiore, angulis anticis productis rotundatisque, lateribus antice convergentibus (in *Gn. velutino* parallelis), dense punctato, margine punctisque dense velutinis. Scutello subtriangulari, punctato, setoso. Elytris prothorace haud latioribus, illo certe $2\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, elytra singular longitudinaliter 5 carinis setosis, inter carinas singulas a base fere usque ad apicem (in *Gn. velutino* solum usque ad medium) lineis 2 longitudinalibus setosis instructa; apice rotundata. Pedibus punctatis, tibiis anticis pluridentatis, coeteris unispinosis (in *Gn. velutino* inermibus).

Gn. velutino ♀ appropinquat, sed illo maxime differt : 1. mandibulis supra canaliculatis, clypeo producto rotundatoque, mento rugoso ; 2 capite longitudinaliter depresso et tuberculo instructo ; 3. prothoracis latitudine lateribus haud parallelis ; 4. intersticiis elytrorum lineis 2 longitudinalibus a basi fere usque ad apicem instructis ; 5. tibiis intermediis posticisque unidentatis.

Longitudo corp. 17 mm ; latitudo elytr. 7 mm ;

Hab. Mons Dulit (Sarawak) Borneo Septentr.

This species is allied to *Gn. velutinus* Thoms. (Ann. Soc. Ent., France (4) ii, 1862, p. 426), but clearly distinguished from it by several characteristic signs. The head is more finely punctured, the clypeus porrected and rounded, not broad and short. Between the eyes we may observe a longitudinal groove and in the middle of the head is provided with a transverse oval tubercle. The mandibles are channelled and not rounded on the upperside; if they are closed, the clypeus fills out the whole space between them. Mentum rugose. The prothorax is smoother, its sides convergent anteriorly. The squamose 5 costae upon each elytron are not developed so distinctly as in *Gn. velutinus*, but the two intermediate lines between the costae reach from the base nearly to the tip, which is rounded. The undersurface is brown and deeply punctured and rugose; each point bears a golden bristle, which is short on the abdomen, but longer on the metasternum. The four posterior tibiae are armed somewhat below the middle with one spine.

1 ♀. The type in the Sarawak Museum's collection.

AEGOTYPUS Parry.

1. AE. TRILOBATUS Parry.

Pro. Ent. Soc. London 1862, p. 113; Trans. Ent. Soc. London, (3) II, 2864, p. 59, t. 7, fig. 7 ♂; 1. c. 1874, p. 371.

Mt. Murud, 11 ♂, 4 ♀. Mt. Duilt, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

Male specimens in all degrees of development from 11-13, 5 mm. Major Parry has said in his diagnosis from the mandibles : "mandibulis robustis, intus ad basim unidentatis". The mandibles of the largest males are slender, but they have 2 small teeth near the base; in all other parts they are completely conformable with the smaller specimens.

AEGUS McLeay.

1. AE. AMICTUS Deyr.

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. ix, 1865, p. 35, t. 2, fig. 8.

Mt. Murud, 3 ♂.

2. AE. FALCICORNIS nov. spec. (Fig. 8.)

♂. Piceus, nitidus, *Aeg. hamato* Jakowl. appropinquans. Capite transverso, opaco, tenuiter et sparsim punctato, valde fornicato, et in medio leviter depresso; hic puncto singulo profundo et magno instructo, lateribus parallis, angulis anticis posticisque rotundatis, margine antico late excavato. Cantho angustissimo. Mandibulis capite fere duplo longioribus, valde incurvatis et elevatis, dente basali magno et truncato, ante medium dente secundo instructis. Prothorace transverso nec capite latiore, lateribus tenuiter punctatis et postice convergentibus, in disco nitio, angulis anticis rotundatis, posticis truncatis. Scutello impunctato. Elytris prothorace angustioribus, nitidissimis, 9—striatis, striis 3 externis punctatis et aureo-pilosus. Subtus piceus, omnibus partibus nitidissimus. Mento opaco, excavato, sparsim et tenuiter punctato. Abdomine punctato. Tibiis anticis glabris et 2—3 dentibus parvis instructis, 4 posticis striato-pilosis. intermediis spina minuta, posticis inermibus. Long. corp. (mand. excl.) 12 mm; mand. 3 mm; latit. max 5 mm.

♀ ignota. Hab. Mt. Penrisen, Sarawak, Borneo Septentrionalis.

This species is allied to *Aeg. hamatus* Jakowl. and to *Ae. malaccus* Thoms. Pitchy black, legs somewhat clearer. The head is dull and much vaulted, its centre slightly depressed, so that on each side of the head a large gibbosity is formed; some of the very fine punctures may be seen only with the glass; in the middle of the head exists a singular deep puncture. The anterior margin is broadly excavated, the ocular canthus very narrow. The mandibles are much rounded and elevated; they are nearly twice as long as the head and stronger than in *Aeg. malacco*; the denticulation has the inverted form as in *Aeg. hamato*. The large truncated median tooth of *Ae. hamatus* is placed at the base in the new species and its median tooth is slender, triangular and forwards. The prothorax has the sides dull and finely punctured, the disc very shining;

the sides are straight and convergent behind, the anterior edges rounded, the posterior truncated. The much shining elytra are narrower than the prothorax; they have 9 stripes; the 3 outer ones punctured and covered with golden bristles. The scutellum is shining. The underside excepted, dull and sparsely punctured mentum is very shining, the abdomen provided with deep punctures. The front-tibiæ armed with 2-3 little teeth are shining, the 4 posterior bear stripes of golden pubescence; the intermediate ones have a minute spine, the posterior are unarmed.

2 ♂ Mt. Penrisen and Mt. Poi, Southern Sarawak. The type in the Sarawak Museum, the cotype in my own collection.

♀ unknown.

3. AEG. HAMATUS Jakowl.

Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. xxxiv, 1900, p. 635.

1 ♂ Kalabit Country. ♂ Pah Trap, 1 ♀ Mt. Dulit.

4. AEG. IMPRESSICOLLIS Parry.

Trans. Ent. Soc. London. (3) II, 1864, p. 58, t. 5, fig. 3.

2 ♀ Mt. Murud and Songei Tutan.

5. AEG. MALACCUS Thoms.

Revue Zool. 1856, p. 516 (= *rectangulus* v. Voll. Tijdschrift Ent. iv, 1861, p. 114, t. 7, fig. 7; 1. c. viii. 1865, p. 156.)

2 ♂, 1 ♀, Pah Trap.

6. AEG. OGIVUS Deyr.

Ann. Soc. Belg. ix, 1865, p. 33, t. 2, fig. 5, ♂.

4 ♂, 1 ♀, Lio Matu; 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Mt. Poi; 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Mt. Murud.

7. AEG. PARALLELUS Hope (Westw.)

Cat. Lucan. 1845, p. 22. Westw. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1864, p. 56.

2 ♂ Lio Matu, Mt. Murud.

8. AEG. PARRYI Waterh.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) v, 1890, p. 37.

2 ♂ Mt. Murud, Pah Trap.

9. AE. PUNCTATISSIMUS nov. spec. (fig. 7.)

♂ Niger, subitus piceus. Capite transverso, punctatissimo, fornicate, margine antico late excavato; angulis anticis rotundatis, ante oculos gibba instructo. Mandibulis gracilibus, incurvatis, capite $1\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, tenuissime punctatis, dente basali parvo et retrorso directo, ante medium dente parvo sursum ac introrsum directo instructis. Prothorace capite latiore, punctatissimo, lateribus fere parallelis, leviter excavatis, angulis anticis posticisque truncatis. Scutello punctato. Elytris prothoracis latitudine, angulis humeralibus acutis, 7 punctato-striatis, niterstitiis nitentibus, interstitio suturale punctato, interstitiis 3 et 5 ad apicem conjungentibus, margine late punctatissimo et griseo-piloso. Subtus punctatissimus. Mento excavato. Tibiis striato-pilosus, anticis 3—4 denticulatis, intermediis 2 spinis instructis, posticis inermibus. Long. corp. (mand. excl.) 14,5 mm; mand. 3 mm; latit. max. 6 mm. Hab. in monte Murud, Sarawak, Borneo septentr.

♀ ignota.

This species belongs to the group of *Aeg. capitatus* Westw. It compares well in size, and is deeply and very thickly punctured on the head, on the prothorax and the bears before the eyes the usual tubercles. The mandibles are more slender, curved inwards and very finely punctured; they have a small basal tooth directed backwards and inwards; somewhat before the centre a smaller tooth which arises on the upper margin directed upwards and inwards. The prothorax has the anterior and posterior angles broadly truncated; it is broader than the head, its sides are nearly parallel and somewhat excavated. The elytra have 7 punctated stripes, the intervals are shining, the sutural-interval punctured. The sides of the elytra are broadly and thickly punctured and covered with bristles. The stripes and intervals finish before the tip of the elytra, the 3rd and 5th interval are joined at the end. The undersides is pitchy-brown; the tibiae have longitudinal stripes of short bristles. The front tibiae are 3—4 denticulated, the intermediate have 2 small spines, the posterior are unarmed. The type, 1 ♂, in the Sarawak Museum's collection.

10. AEG. SEXLINEATUS nov. spec. (Fig. 9.)

♂ Niger, elytra picea lateraliter fortiter punctata et griseopilosa. Capite subsurdo, in disco sparsim sed perspicue, lateribus dense punctato; lateribus postice divergentibus; angulis anticus truncatis, posticis rotundatis, ante oculos tuberculo instructo, margine antico valde-fere semicirculariter excavato. Mandibulis capite longioribus, ad basim subsurdis apicibus levibus, leviter incurvatis, dente basali retrorso directo et in meido dente breve triangulo instructis. Antennis nigris. Prothorace capite latiore, subsurdo, dense et ad latera fortiter punctato, in medio leviter depresso, angulis anticus posticisque truncatis et hic leviter incurvatis, lateribus fere parallis. Scutello punctato. Elytris prothoracis latitudine, 6—striatis, humeris et lateribus punctatissimis; interstitio suturale punctato, interstitio secundo in exordio et in latere inferiore punctato, ceteris levibus. Subtus piceus, punctatus: mento valde excavato, punctato. Genis epipleurisque punctatis. Metasterno depresso. Abdomine aureo-piloso. Tibiis striato-pilosus, anticus 5--6, intermediis unispinosus, posticis inermibus.

Long corp. (mand. excl.) 20 mm; mand. 5.5 mm; latit. max. 9 mm. Hab. in monte Murud, Sarawak, Borneo septentrionalis.

♀ ignota.

This species belongs also to the section of *Ae. capitatus* Westw. The head and the prothorax are black, dull, diffusely and at the sides coarsely punctated. The anterior angles of the head are truncated, the posterior rounded; front margin deeply excavated, the excavation limited by an acute tip on each side. The mandibles are slender, flattened, each-one armed with two teeth; the basal tooth long and directed backwards, the median triangular tooth arising on the upper margin is short and not curved upwards and inwards, but directed immediately inwards. Prothorax broader than the head, the anterior and posterior angles truncated and the truncation somewhat excavated; the sides nearly parallel; in the disc we may observe a faint groove. The elytra are pitchy-black and have 6 longitudinal deep stripes. The sutural interval is punctured and finishes at the tip of each elytron; the second is punctured only in its beginning and on the interior sides, the other-ones are smooth; the shoulders and the outer margin

deeply punctured on $\frac{1}{3}$ of the breadth of the elytra. The underside and the legs pitchy-black, most of the parts punctured. Mentum excavated and punctured. Metasternum depressed. The anterior tibiae are armed with 5--6 strongly developed teeth, the intermediate-ones have a little spine, the posterior are unarmed. All tibiae bear stripes of grayish bristles.

1 ♂, the type, in the Sarawak Museum's collection.

XENOSTOMUS Boileau.

1. X. KRIESCHEI nov. spec. (Fig. 6.)

♂ ignotus.

♀ Supra piceus, subferrugineo velutinus, haud nitidus. Capite transverso, dense punctato, punctis subferrugineo velutinis, ante oculos et in disco bigibboso, angulis rotundatis, margine antico recto emarginato, angulis truncatis. Mandibulis capitis fere longitudine, nitidis, punctatis et supra canaliculatis, unidentatis. Mento punctato, valde excavato, margine antico piloso. Cantho angusto, angulis posticis nec rectangulariter truncatis. Prothorace transverso, capite latiore, lateribus fere parallelis, postice per paulo divergentibus, dense punctato, punctis subferrugineo velutinis, angulis anticis posticisque rotundatis, medio in disco levissime striato. Elytris prothorace latioribus, angulis anticis acutis, posticis valde rotundatis, fornicatis, longitudinaliter 6—striatis, interstitiis dense punctatis, punctis omnibus dense subferrugineo velutinis. Subtius punctatus. Femoribus punctatis, punctis femorum abdominalisque velutinis. Tibiis striato-pilosus, anticis 3-4 dentatis, 4 posticis unispinosis. Pedibus pilosis.

Long. corp. 17.5 mm; latit. elytr 7 mm;

Hab. in Monte Murud, Borneo Septentrionalis (Sarawak.)

Xen. punctipenni Parry (*ritsemae* Boil.) 1. statura graciliora, corpore magis fornicato; 2. angulis anticis capitis rotundatis; 3. capite prothoraceque ac elytris tenuiter punctatis; 4. punctis omnibus dense subferrugineo velutinis maxime differt.

I will compare *Xen. krieschei* with *Xen. punctipennis* Parry (= *ritsemae* Boil., Bull. Soc. Ent. France 1898, p. 265), a most common species in Borneo and Sumatra. The new species is

distinguished by its punctures thickly covered with brownish short hairs, in which it resembles *Gnaphaloryx velutinus* Thoms., but all punctures on the whole body are not so large and deep as in *Gn. punctipennis*, so that the upper surface is much smoother. The head has the anterior angles rounded, the small ocular canthus is not rectangular, truncated backwards; the excavated clypeus is broader than in the named species, with truncated angles. The mandibles are more slender and armed with an obtuse tooth (which is bifid in *Xen. punctipennis*). The body is more slender and vaulted. The prothorax has the rounded anterior angles not so produced and shows a very indistinct longitudinal groove on the disc. The elytra are more rounded at the tip and also the scutellum is more rounded. The femora have several longitudinal hairy stripes. The 4 posterior tibiae are armed with a spine somewhat below the midst. I name this species in honour of Dr. med. R. Kriesche, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, who has aided me to correctly identify the Sarawak specimens.

1 ♀, the type, in the Sarawak Museum's collection.

12. NIGIDIUS McLeay.

1. N. KINABALUENSIS Rits.

Notes Leyd. Mus. xix, 1897, p. 187.

1 ♂ River Tutau.

13. FIGULUS McLeay.

1. F. IMPRESSICOLLIS Rits.

Not. Leyd. Mus. xvii, 1896, p. 139.

1 ♂ Kalabit Country.

2. F. SUBCASTANEUS Westw.

Ent. Mag. v, 1838, p. 263. Burm. Handb. v, 1847, p. 438.

1 ♂ Baram Station.

This species described from Java is new for Borneo.

14. GARDANUS Westw.

1. C. SULCATUS Westw.

Ann. Soc. Nat. (2) i, 1834, p. 113, t. 7, fig. 1—Burm. Hamdb. v, 1847, p. 440. (=*Cornutus* Gray in Griff. Ann. Kingd. 1832, t. 46, fig. 3).—Cast. Hist. Nat. ii, 1837, p. 175.

1 ♀ Kuching.